



2016 PLRonline 0111  
[#322901]

**PUNJAB AND HARYANA HIGH COURT**

Before:- Paramjeet Singh Dhaliwal, J.

Sukhjinder Pal Singh - Petitioners

Versus

State of Punjab and others - Respondents

CWP No. 7234 of 2004.

27.4.2016.

**· Punjab Land Revenue Rules 1909, Rules 16 and 17 - Appointment of Lambardar**

- A person appointed to the post of Lambardar should have a good reputation and an unblemished image.
- Mere acquittal does not remove the stigma of FIR registration.
- [Para 16]

**· Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, Section 16 - Punjab Land Revenue Rules 1909, Rules 15, 16, and 17 - Appointment of Lambardar**

- Appointment of Lambardar is primarily the prerogative of the Collector.
- The Collector's choice should not be interfered with lightly.
- Once the Collector has made the appointment after rightly considering the comparative

merits of candidates, it cannot be set aside, even if two views are possible.

- It is the prerogative only of the Collector to compare the merits of candidates for the appointment of Lambardar.

- If some material aspect remains unconsidered by the Collector, the appellate or revisional authority should remand the case to the Collector for reconsideration instead of substituting its own choice.

- The fact that the respondent was an ex-serviceman was duly considered by the Collector, but he was not found fit due to his old age and involvement in a criminal case, though acquitted.

- Mere acquittal does not completely wash out the stigma of FIR registration.

- Age and clean image of a candidate are important considerations.
- The petitioner, a young man of 31 years, was a better candidate than the respondent, who was 57 years old at the time of application.

- Since the petitioner was appointed by the Collector on a proper comparison of merits and was working for 16 years, the order of F.C. was set aside and the order of the Collector restored.
- [Para 14]

**· Punjab Land Revenue Rules 1909, Rules 16 and 17 - Appointment of Lambardar**

- The age of a candidate is a relevant factor
- A young, energetic person of 31 years of age is preferred over a respondent of 57 years.
- Referenced Case: *Mahavir Singh v. Khialia Ram* 2008 PLRonline 0206 (SC) [#217102]
- [Para 17, 19]

• **Punjab Land Revenue Rules 1909, Rules 16 and 17 - Appointment of Lambardar**

- Being an ex-serviceman may be a valid consideration but is not enough for appointment when other comparative merits and considerations are in view.
- [Para 14]

**Cases Referred :-**

1. *Balwinder Singh v. Financial Commissioner/Appeals-II, Punjab, 2011 (3) RCR (Civil) 962.*
2. *Bhagat Ram v. State of Himachal Pradesh, (1983)2 SCC 442.*
3. *Hari Chand v. Financial Commissioner (Revenue), Punjab, 2015 (4) RCR (Civil) 921.*
4. *Inder Singh v. Financial Commissioner, Haryana, 2015 (1) RCR (Civil) 885.*
5. *Jagdish Singh v. Financial Commissioner, Punjab, CWP-25857-2015. D/d. 10.12.2015.*
6. *Kalyan Singh v. Haidar, 1928 Lahore Law Times 33.*
7. *Karnail Singh v. State of Haryana, 1974 PLR 67.*

8. *Kulbir Singh @ Kulvir Singh v. Kewal Singh, 2016 (1) PLR 495.* a
9. *Lila Ram v. Asa Ram, 1955 Lahore Law Times 29.*
10. *Lt. Malik Abbas Khan v. Ghulam Haidar, 1940 Lahore Law Times 25.* b
11. *Mahavir Singh v. Khialia Ram, 2008 PLRonline 0206 (SC) [#217102]*
12. *Nirbhey Singh v. Financial Commissioner, Haryana, 2007 (4) RCR (Civil) 594.* c
13. *Pargat Singh v. Financial Commissioner (Revenue), Punjab, 2015 (3) RCR (Civil) 341.* e
14. *Phool Kumar v. State of Haryana, 2010(2) RCR (Civil) 819.* f
15. *Ranbir Singh v. State of Haryana, 2015 (1) LAR 703.*
16. *Ranjit Singh v. Financial Commissioner, Animal Husbandry, Punjab, 2011 (2) L.A.R. 399.* g
17. *Sher Singh v. Financial Commissioner, 2012 (3) L.A.R. 88 (P&H).* h

For the Petitioner :- Shailendra Jain, Sr. Advocate with Amandeep Singh, Advocates. i

For the Respondent :- B.S. Cheema, DAG, Punjab. j

For the Respondent No.3 :- M.L. Saggar, Sr. Advocate with Gaurav Grover and Mr. Sunny Saggar, Advocates. k

**JUDGMENT**

**Paramjeet Singh Dhaliwal, J.** - Instant writ petition has been filed under Articles 226/227 of the Constitution of India for issuance of a writ in the nature of certiorari quashing the order dated m

21.04.2004 (Annexure P-5) passed by respondent No.2-Financial Commissioner, Cooperation Punjab whereby the orders dated 11.12.2002 (Annexure P-2) and 27.01.2004 (Annexure P-4) passed by the District Collector, Kapurthala and the Commissioner, Jalandhar Division, respectively, appointing the petitioner as Lambardar, have been set aside and respondent No.3 has been appointed as Lambardar.

2. Brief facts of the case are that on demand of residents of village Daudpur, additional post of Lambardar of village Daudpur was created by the Commissioner, vide letter No.6506 dated 26.11.2001, under Section 28 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act read with Rule 14 of the Punjab Land Revenue Rules (as applicable to Punjab). In pursuance of the same, Naib Tehsildar, Dhilwan was asked to invite applications for appointment of new Lambardar in village Daudpur. The concerned Patwari got effected the proclamation by beat of drum in the village to invite applications for the newly created post of Lambardar. In response to the proclamation, petitioner-Sukhjinder Pal Singh, Jarnail Singh, respondent No.3- Sarmail Singh, Jaswant Singh and Sucha Singh, submitted their applications to the Assistant Collector-IIInd Grade, Dhilwan. The matter was referred to the local police for character verification of all the candidates. As per the police report, a criminal case bearing FIR No.15 dated 01.06.1993, under Sections 323/324/34 IPC, P.S.Dhilwan was found to be registered against respondent No.3- Surmail Singh whereas a case bearing FIR No13 dated 28.03.1998,

under Sections 447/427/148/149 IPC, P.S.Dhilwan was found to be registered against Jaswant Singh, however, they were acquitted in the aforesaid cases. Two cases bearing FIR No.13 dated 28.03.1998 and FIR No111 dated 12.10.1979, P.S.Dhilwan, were found to be registered against Sucha Singh, however, he was also acquitted in both the cases. There was nothing found to be incriminating against petitioner-Sukhjinderpal Singh and Jarnail Singh. Naksha Lambardari was got prepared from the village Patwari in respect of all the candidates. Naib Tehsildar and S.D.M. Kapurthala recommended the name of petitioner-Sukhjinderpal Singh. The District Collector after considering the comparative merits of all the candidates found the petitioner to be fit and suitable candidate and ultimately appointed him as such vide order dated 11.12.2002 (Annexure P-2). Feeling aggrieved, respondent No.3 preferred an appeal before the Commissioner, Jalandhar Division, Jalandhar which has been dismissed vide order dated 27.01.2004 (Annexure P-4). Being dissatisfied, respondent No.3 preferred revision before respondent No.2-Financial Commissioner, Cooperation, Punjab who allowed the same and set aside the orders dated 11.12.2002 (Annexure P-2) and 27.01.2004 (Annexure P-4) passed by the District Collector, Kapurthala and the Commissioner, Jalandhar Division, respectively, appointing the petitioner as Lambardar and further appointed respondent No.3 as Lambardar, vide impugned order dated 21.04.2004 (Annexure P-5). Hence, this writ petition.

3. Upon notice, respondent No.3 put in appearance through her counsel and filed written statement with the averments that village Daudpur consists of two pattiess known as Dakhli Chak and Kharji Chak. It is alleged that chak patti Kharji and chak patti Dakhli are separated by a distance of 1-1/2 kms. In between two chaks/pattis, there is village Mirzapur. The abadi of both the chaks is also separate. Santokh Singh, Lambardar of village Chak Dakhli, was not attending the grievances of the inhabitants/right holders of Chak Kharji. Due to this reason, the inhabitants of Chak Kharji made a representation dated 27.07.2001 to the Deputy Commissioner, Kapurthala for creation of additional post. In fact, the post of Lambardar was advertised for Chak Kharji, as such a person from Chak Kharji can be appointed. It is further averred that the petitioner does not own any property in Chak Kharji. The petitioner and his real uncle, Santokh Singh, Lambardar are having houses/land in Chak Dakhli. The answering respondent served the Army for more than 25 years, fought 1962, 1965 and 1971 wars and retired on 30.04.1987. He was awarded Raksha Medal, 1965 and Sainya Seva Service Medal with Clasp (J & K). His father was a freedom fighter and had been arrested three times along with late Giani Kartar Singh during the freedom struggle. Respondent No.3 earlier served in the Army Service Core and thereafter in M.E.S. Other averments in the writ petition have been denied and prayer is made for dismissal of the writ petition.

4. I have heard learned counsel for the parties and perused the record.

5. Learned senior counsel for the petitioner vehemently contended that the Commissioner created the post for village Daudpur under rule 14 of the Punjab Land Revenue Rules (as applicable to Punjab). There was no mentioning about the particular patti of village Daudpur, therefore, the inhabitants of both the pattiess i.e. Dakhli Chak and Kharji Chak were eligible for the post of Lambardar. The petitioner is more meritorious than respondent No.3. The petitioner is younger in age than respondent No.3 and is having 61 kanals of land. The petitioner has studied upto 10th standard. On the other hand, respondent No.3 was aged about 57 years at the time of filing of application and is having only 6 kanals of land. Besides this, mother of the petitioner remained Sarpanch of the village and as such, he is having popularity in the village. Moreover, the revenue authorities recommended the name of the petitioner and on that basis, the District Collector appointed him as Lambardar. Even though, respondent No.3 has been acquitted in the criminal case but this still leaves a scar on his reputation. The petitioner has an unblemished record. Learned senior counsel lastly contended that the impugned order has been passed on surmises and conjectures, therefore, is liable to be set aside.

6. Per contra, learned State counsel and learned senior counsel for respondent No.3 vehemently opposed the contentions of learned senior counsel for the petitioner and supported the impugned order. They contended that respondent No.3 has served the Army for

about 25 years in M.E.S.Section. Respondent No.3 belongs to Patti Chak Kharji of the village for which new post has been created. A false criminal case was registered against respondent No.3 in which he has been acquitted. The Collector while appointing the petitioner as Lambardar, has not considered the services rendered by respondent No.3 in the Army, which was required to be taken into consideration. Learned senior counsel made reference to Rule 15 of the Punjab Land Revenue Rules (as applicable to Punjab) to indicate that respondent No.3 has been rightly appointed in consideration of the services rendered by him to the nation.

7. I have considered the rival contentions of learned counsel for the parties.

8. It is pertinent to mention here that under Rule 14 of the Punjab Land Revenue Rules (as applicable to Punjab), Commissioner or Financial Commissioner are competent to grant sanction for the new post of Lambardar. When a new post is created, provisions of Rule 15 of the Punjab Land Revenue Rules (as applicable to Punjab) are applicable.

9. A reference to the relevant Rule 15 of the Punjab Land Revenue Rules (as applicable to Punjab), for appointment of Village Headman, would be beneficial to decide the controversy. The said rule reads as under:-

**"15. Matters to be considered in first appointments-** In all first appointments of headman, regard shall be had among other matters to-

- (a) his hereditary claims;
- (b) the property in the estate possessed by the candidate to secure the recovery of land revenue;
- (c) services rendered to the State by himself or by his family;
- (d) his personal influence, character, ability and freedom from indebtedness;
- (e) the strength and importance of the community from which selection of a headman is to be made;
- (f) services rendered by himself or by his family in the national movements to secure freedom of India.

10. The Lambardar is a village headman. His main job is the collection of revenue. He is paid fixed remuneration as well as some commission. The criterion for appointment to the post of Lambardar, *inter alia*, includes educational qualification, age, experience in working of Lambardari, land and property, character, ability and freedom from indebtedness.

11. Firstly, it would be appropriate to decide whether the post for Lambardar was created for Patti Chak Kharji or it was for village Daudpur. Perusal of letter dated 26.11.2001 (Annexure P-1) reveals that the Commissioner, Jalandhar Division, Jalandhar granted permission for creation of a new appointment of Lamberdar in village Daudpur, Tehsil Dhilwan, District Kapurthala. In view of the above, it is apparent that anyone residing in village Daudpur could apply for the newly created post of Lambardar, as such the

objection of learned senior counsel for respondent No.3 that the post was created for the residents of Patti Chak Kharji only, not for the inhabitants of entire village Daudpur, is devoid of merits.

12. Now I would deal with the comparative merits of the petitioner and respondent No.3 in view of Rule 15 of the Punjab Land Revenue Rules (as applicable to Punjab). Perusal of file reveals that none of the persons have hereditary claim. Otherwise also, the hereditary claim has been held to be ultra vires and, therefore, cannot be pressed into service in cases relating to appointment of a Lambardar except where other merit is equal. In this regard, reliance can be placed upon *Karnail Singh v. State of Haryana etc. 1974 PLR 67.*

13. Perusal of record reveals that petitioner-Sukhjinder Pal Singh is having 61 kanals 7 marlas of land whereas respondent No.3- Surmail Singh is having 6 kanals of land. So far as services rendered to the State by the candidates individually or by their family are concerned, respondent No.3 earlier served in the Army Service Core and thereafter in M.E.S., however, there is nothing to show that the petitioner has rendered any service to the State. As far as the personal influence of candidates is concerned, the mother of petitioner remained Sarpanch of the village, however, there is nothing on file favouring respondent No.3 on this count. So far as character of the candidates is concerned, the character of petitioner was found to be unblemished, however, an FIR was found to be registered against respondent No.3. Further, as far as the

strength and importance of the community from which selection of a headman is to be made, is concerned, the petitioner and respondent No.3 belong to the same community and from the brotherhood also. So far as services rendered by the candidates or by their families in the national movements to secure freedom of India is concerned, respondent No.3 claimed that his father was a freedom fighter and had been arrested three times along with late Giani Kartar Singh during the freedom struggle. However, there is no categoric evidence led by respondent No.3 in this regard.

14. It is pertinent to mention here that the appointment of Lambardar is primarily the prerogative and administrative act of the District Collector. The selection made by him is normally not to be undone unless and until it is shown that the same suffers from gross irregularity, perversity or there is some patent error in the appointment. The District Collector after considering the comparative merits of the candidates, appointed the petitioner as Lambardar. The said findings of the District Collector have been affirmed by the Commissioner, Jalandhar Division, Jalandhar. However, vide impugned order dated 21.04.2004 (Annexure P-5), the Financial Commissioner appointed respondent No.3 as Lambardar on the ground that he has served the Army for about 25 years and is now getting pension. It is not the case of respondent No.3 that the Collector and Divisional Commissioner have ignored the factum of him being ex-serviceman. The order dated 11.12.2002 (Annexure P-2) reveals that the Collector

was conscious of the fact that respondent No.3 being an ex-serviceman. Vide order dated 27.01.2004 (Annexure P-4), the Commissioner, Jalandhar Division, Jalandhar also appreciated the fact that respondent No.3 is an ex-serviceman but did not find any illegality or perversity in the order dated 11.12.2002 (Annexure P-2) passed by the Collector. The Collector and the Commissioner, Jalandhar Division, Jalandhar have taken note of the factum of respondent No.3, being ex-serviceman and found the petitioner to be meritorious than respondent No.3 and he cannot claim that the said fact was not considered by the Collector and Commissioner. It is pertinent to mention that the factum of respondent No.3 being ex-serviceman may be valid consideration to keep in view but it alone would not be enough for respondent No.3 to seek preference over other parameters for taking march over the others. Nevertheless, the Collector and the Commissioner, Jalandhar Division, Jalandhar gave preference to the petitioner keeping in view his age and better land holding. In this regard, reliance can be placed upon *Sher Singh v. Financial Commissioner and others, 2012 (3) L.A.R. 88 (P & H), Ranbir Singh v. State of Haryana and Ors. 2015 (1) L.A.R. 703* and *Ranjit Singh v. Financial Commissioner, Animal Husbandry, Punjab & Ors. 2011 (2) L.A.R. 399*.

15. Even if respondent No.2 came to the conclusion that the Collector and Commissioner have not taken into consideration the services rendered by respondent No.3 being ex-serviceman, then respondent No.2 could remand the

case for reconsideration of the said facts. This Court finds that so far as merits of petitioner and respondent No.3 are concerned, the petitioner has an edge.

16. Admittedly, a person to be appointed on the post of Lambardar should be enjoying good reputation and unblemished image. The petitioner has good reputation and unblemished image and is not found to be involved in any criminal case. On the other hand, FIR No.15 dated 01.06.1993, under Sections 323/324/34 IPC, P.S.Dhilwan was registered against respondent No.3. Although, he has been acquitted, yet mere acquittal will not wash away the stigma attached to registration of a criminal case.

17. It is also pertinent to mention here that petitioner-Sukhjinder Pal Singh was 31 years old and respondent No.3 was 57 years old at the time of filing of application. Respondent No.3 is much older than the petitioner and, therefore, a young energetic person is to be preferred for the post of Lambardar.

18. Keeping in view the fact that publication was effected in the year 2001 and almost 16 years have lapsed; the petitioner has been working as Lambardar being appointed by the Collector; no stay has been operating against the order of the Collector and respondent No.3 has already turned out to be 73 years old approximately, I do not intend to remand the case, at this stage.

19. Besides this, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Mahavir Singh v. Khalia Ram & Ors. 2008 PLRonline 0206 (SC) [#217102]* has held that age of a

candidate was relevant factor in the cases of appointment to the post of Lambardar and there should be no interference with the choice made by the Collector in the matter of appointment of Lambardar even if two views are possible. The Hon'ble Supreme Court further held in Mahavir Singh's case (supra) that other things being equal, a candidate aged 36 years was rightly appointed as Lambardar in preference to a candidate aged 62 years. The facts in Mahavir Singh's case (supra) were quite similar to the facts of the present. The relevant findings rendered by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Mahavir Singh's case (supra) are as under:

"14. It is now a well-settled principle of law, keeping in view the decisions in regard to the appointment of Lambardar in the State of Punjab, that age of a candidate is a relevant factor.

In *Lt. Malik Abbas Khan v. Ghulam Haidar [1940 Lahore Law Times 25]*, it was stated :

"...It is certainly not wise, save in very exceptional circumstances, to appoint for the first time, an inamkhor or zaildar whose age is 60 or more."

In *Kalyan Singh v. Haidar [1928 Lahore Law Times 33]*, the Financial Commissioner held that ordinarily the Collector's choice appointing a Zaildar or Sufedpost should not be interfered with even though the appellate authority believes that his choice was not the best choice.

Similar view was expressed in *Lila Ram v. Asa Ram [1955 Lahore Law Times 29]* in the following terms :

"...While it is now an established principle that there should be no interference with the choice made by the Collector, it does not follow that where the Collector's order is based on a misrepresentation of facts, there should still be no interference."

xxxxxx to xxxxx

18. There cannot be any doubt or dispute whatsoever that a writ court could interfere with a finding of fact when the same *inter alia* is found to be perverse. However,

neither any such finding has been arrived at by the High Court nor do we find any and as such the decision of this Court relied upon by Mr. Mahajan in *Bhagat Ram v. State of Himachal Pradesh [(1983)2 SCC 442]* cannot be said

to have any application whatsoever in this case. The High Court furthermore failed to take into consideration that while exercising its power of judicial review, it exercises a limited jurisdiction. The court, it is well-settled, is ordinarily concerned

with the decision making process and not the merit of the decision."

In view of law laid down by Hon'ble the Supreme Court of India in the case of

Mahavir Singh's (case) supra and *Lila Ram v. Asa Ram, 1955 Lahore Law Times 29* followed by a Division Bench of this

Court in the case of *Phool Kumar v. State of Haryana and others, 2010(2) RCR (Civil)*

**819**, the choice of the District Collector cannot be lightly set aside. In *Nirbhey Singh v. Financial Commissioner, Haryana 2007 (4) RCR (Civil) 594*, a Division Bench of this Court has held that once the Collector finds a candidate more suitable, his choice is to be respected. Similar view has been expressed in *Balwinder Singh v. Financial Commissioner/Appeals-II, Punjab and others 2011 (3) RCR (Civil) 962*, judgment dated 10.12.2015 rendered in CWP-25857- 2015, titled as 'Jagdish Singh v. Financial Commissioner, Punjab and others', *Hari Chand v. Financial Commissioner (Revenue), Punjab and others 2015 (4) RCR (Civil) 921*, *Pargat Singh v. Financial Commissioner (Revenue), Punjab and others 2015 (3) RCR (Civil) 341*, *Inder Singh v. Financial Commissioner, Haryana and others 2015 (1) RCR (Civil) 885*, *Kulbir singh @ Kulvir singh v. Kewal Singh and others 2016 (1) PLR 495*.

In view of the above, the instant petition is allowed and the impugned order dated 21.04.2004 (Annexure P-5) passed by respondent No.2 is hereby set aside and the orders dated 11.12.2002 (Annexure P-2) and 27.01.2004 (Annexure P-4) passed by the District Collector, Kapurthala and the Commissioner, Jalandhar Division, respectively, are restored. The petitioner is appointed as Lambardar of the village.

Costs made easy.